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With a 6-inch glass—

0 Disc and rings confused and enlarged.
2 Disc and rings confused but not enlarged.
4 Disc defined ; no evidence of rings.
6 Disc defined ; rings broken but traceable.
8 Disc defined ; rings complete but moving.
10 Disc defined ; rings motionless.

Synchronous determination of the amount of bodily motion of image in seconds of arc.

Expedition for the Ascertaining of the best Location of Observatories. By Percival Lowell.

(*Communicated by the Secretaries.*)

In order to discover the best place or places for the location of telescopes in the future it is proposed to send observers furnished with similar instruments and identical instructions to all promising parts of the Earth's surface.

Two desert belts girdle the Earth in the sub-tropical regions of *Capricorn* and *Cancer*, and from the meteorologic conditions there prevailing these belts offer the greatest promise to the astronomer. In the northern hemisphere the belt shows itself first in the Sahara of Africa, then in Arabia, then in the desert of Gobi, and crossing the Pacific crops out again in Arizona and Mexico. Of these the two with the greatest height for their plateaux are Arizona and Mexico and the desert of Gobi. In the southern hemisphere we have the veldt of southern Africa, the western part of Australia, and finally the west coast of Peru and Bolivia. Of these the last is the highest and the Transvaal the next.

With regard to these places we have the most systematic series of records from Arizona, the next so from Peru, some slight knowledge of the Sahara, and next to none of any other locality.

Although the desert belts promise the best, other localities widely different should also be examined. Chief among these perhaps are the islands of the Pacific.

It is desirable, therefore, to send out observers somewhat as follows :

1. To the desert of Gobi.
2. To the veldt of the Transvaal.
3. To the Samoan Islands.

The observations made at these points could then be repeated elsewhere till the Earth's surface should be known from an astronomic point of view.

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Each observer is to be armed with a 6-inch glass, all the glasses made by the same maker (for instance, Alvan Clark & Sons' Corporation), and to report according to the proposed standard scale of "seeing."

It is thus important that the said scale should be agreed to by astronomers generally before the various expeditions start.

Ephemeris for Physical Observations of the Moon for 1903.

By A. C. D. Crommelin.

Greenwich Midnight.	Selenographical Colong. of the Sun.	Lat. of the Sun.	Geocentric Libration: Sel. Long. of the Earth.	Geocentric Libration: Lat. of the Earth.	Geocentric Libration: Combined Amount.	Geocentric Libration: Direction.	C.
1903.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Jan. 1	308·03	+1·48	−4·01	−6·04	7·25	146·4	342·88
2	320·20	+1·49	−5·11	−5·37	7·42	136·4	339·52
3	332·38	+1·50	−6·08	−4·46	7·54	126·3	337·04
4	344·55	+1·50	−6·88	−3·32	7·63	115·8	335·54
5	356·72	+1·51	−7·44	−1·99	7·70	105·0	335·11
6	8·88	+1·52	−7·68	−0·53	7·70	93·9	335·89
7	21·03	+1·52	−7·53	+1·00	7·60	82·4	337·94
8	33·18	+1·53	−6·93	+2·52	7·37	70·0	341·35
9	45·31	+1·53	−5·86	+3·93	7·05	56·2	346·24
10	57·44	+1·53	−4·31	+5·12	6·69	40·1	351·90
11	69·57	+1·53	−2·38	+5·99	6·45	21·7	358·48
12	81·69	+1·54	−0·22	+6·44	6·44	2·0	5·24
13	93·81	+1·53	+1·98	+6·43	6·73	342·9	11·56
14	105·93	+1·53	+4·01	+5·97	7·19	326·1	16·92
15	118·06	+1·53	+5·70	+5·10	7·65	311·8	20·98
16	130·19	+1·52	+6·91	+3·93	7·95	299·6	23·61
17	142·32	+1·52	+7·60	+2·56	8·02	288·6	24·81
18	154·47	+1·51	+7·78	+1·09	7·86	278·0	24·64
19	166·62	+1·50	+7·49	−0·39	7·50	267·0	23·27
20	178·78	+1·50	+6·83	−1·81	7·06	255·2	20·80
21	190·94	+1·49	+5·89	−3·11	6·66	242·2	17·40
22	203·11	+1·48	+4·74	−4·25	6·37	228·1	13·23
23	215·29	+1·47	+3·47	−5·20	6·25	213·7	8·47
24	227·47	+1·46	+2·14	−5·91	6·29	199·9	3·35
25	239·65	+1·46	+0·83	−6·37	6·42	187·4	358·08
26	251·84	+1·45	−0·45	−6·55	6·56	176·1	352·93
27	264·03	+1·44	−1·65	−6·45	6·66	165·7	348·09

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